

CONNECTICUT: Waterford, abundant in sphagnum swamp bordering Fog Plain Brook.

Voluntown, Rhododendron Swamp, and in sphagnous meadow, edge of Great Cedar Swamp.

Not the least interesting feature of this variety is its time of flowering. It is one of our early goldenrods, following close after *S. juncea*, Ait., and *S. odora*, Ait., and antedating *S. rugosa* in the same neighborhood by at least four weeks. This past summer it began to bloom about August first, was well in flower a week or ten days later, and by the end of the month — at a time when the species was barely beginning — the variety was practically out of bloom.

Its preference for wet soil is also noteworthy. Thus far it has been found only in rather open sphagnum swamps and wet boggy meadows. Such of its relatives as are associated with it in these situations, *S. neglecta*, T. & G., *S. serotina*, Ait., and *S. Elliottii*, T. & G., frequently spread up on to the higher and comparatively dry margins of the swamp, but the variety under discussion seems not to occur off the sphagnum.

It is readily distinguished from the species by its perfectly smooth, more striate and usually darker stem, and its relatively smooth leaves. Its early flowering season and its habitat also constitute significant points of distinction. *S. ulmifolia*, Muhl., which at times rather closely resembles this variety is a plant of dry wooded or rocky situations, and comes into flower several weeks later. It also differs in its broader, more ovate, and more pubescent leaves, its usually more slender and open inflorescence, and its akenes which are longer ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.) less distinctly cuneate at base and much less pubescent than in any observed form of *S. rugosa*.

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

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NOTE ON HYDROPHYLLUM CANADENSE. — Two references escaped my notice when I was writing my recent paper (Preliminary Lists of New England Plants, — XVII. RHODORA, VI, July, 1904, 151–161). In the Botany of Vermont by William Oakes, published in Thompson's History of Vermont in 1842, *Hydrophyllum canadense* is credited to the State, on page 192, in the following words: "At the base of Mansfield mountain, and frequent in the south west of Vermont. Robbins. June." This species should be marked with a line in my list under Vermont.

In the Flora of Vermont by Brainerd, Jones, and Eggleston, published in 1900, under Additions and Corrections, the authors, on page 106, referring to *Hydrophyllum canadense* as occurring in Vermont, cite the specimens collected in Charlotte by Mr. Pringle, and discussed at length by me in the paper above mentioned, on pages 156–158, and say that they “were somewhat abnormal but were so named by Dr. Gray.” This statement is entirely contrary to the opinion expressed by Dr. Gray to Mr. Pringle that the plant was “a monstrosity or abnormal condition of *H. Virginicum*,” but Pres. Brainerd in reply to my inquiry writes me that the note is a “blunder, resulting from mixing up the two names, *H. canadense* and *H. virginicum*.” — WALTER DEANE, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

## NOTES ON NEW ENGLAND HEPATICAЕ,— II.

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(Continued from page 174.)

10. LEPIDOZIA SETACEA (G. H. Web.) Mitt. Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. 5: 103. 1861. *Jungermannia setacea* G. H. Web. Spic. Fl. Goettingensis, 155. 1778. *J. sertularioides* Linn. f. Suppl. 449. 1781. *J. pauciflora* Dicks. Fasc. Pl. Crypt. 2: 15. pl. 5, f. 9. 1790. *J. Schultzii* Spreng. Plant. Pug. 1: 64. 1813. *Blepharostoma setaceum* Dumort. Recueil d'Obs. sur les Jung. 18. 1835. *Lepidozia sphagnicola* Evans, Bull. Torrey Club, 20: 397. pl. 162. 1893. The true *Lepidozia setacea* is much rarer in North America than the printed records would seem to indicate. In fact nearly all of the American material which has been referred to this species belongs to the following, and this is true even of the specimens distributed in Hep. Bor.-Amer. 76 and in Hep. Amer. 85. A number of years ago the writer found an abundant supply of a *Lepidozia* growing in a bog and, recognizing its distinctness from what had passed for *L. setacea* among American writers, described it as new under the name *L. sphagnicola*. Recently, however, these plants have been restudied and carefully compared with European material, and it has become evident that *L. sphagnicola* is a synonym of *L. setacea* and that it is our much commoner plant growing in woods which is undescribed. Specimens